LEWISTOWN REPUBCLIAN.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY
H. EISENBISE, & H. J. WALTERS, } *Editors.*
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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All letters addressed to the editors, to receive attention must be POST-PAID.

Bank Note List.

Exhibiting the value of Bank Notes in Philadelphia.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Relief Notes,	1½a1¾
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Moyamensing,	par
Manufacturers' and Mechanics'	par
Pennsylvania,	par
Germantown,	par
Delaware County,	par
Chester County,	par
Montgomery County,	par
Farmers' Bank of Bucks County,	par
Doylestown,	par
Easton,	par
Berks County Bank,	no s.
Farmers' Bank of Reading,	¾
Northampton,	no sale
Miners' Bank of Pottsville,	1
Lebanon,	¾
Lancaster Bank,	p
Lancaster County Bank,	p
Columbia Bridge Company,	p
Middletown,	¾
Harrisburg,	¾
Carlisle,	¾
Northumberland,	par
Wyoming,	1¾
Pitsburg Notes,	¾
York,	¾
Gettysburg,	¾
Chambersburg,	¾
Waynesburg,	1½
Brownsville,	1½
Erie,	1½
Honesdale,	¾
Susquehanna County,	40
Lewistown,	1½
West Branch,	1¾
Towanda,	no s.
DELAWARE. All solvent Banks,	par
VIRGINIA. All solvent Banks,	¾dis
except the Wheeling banks which are at	1¼dis

NEW YORK.

City Banks,	par a ⅛
Tenth Ward, &c.	fraud
Commercial Bank of Buffalo,	30
Rochester,	1
Newberg,	¼
Exchange Bank Poughkeepsie,	fraud
Lansingburg,	1
Troy,	½

NEW JERSEY.

All solvent Banks,	par
except New Hope Bridge,	¾

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Banks,	¼
Patapsco Banks,	½
Mineral Bank,	1
Hagerstown,	1
Westminster,	1½
Williamsport,	1
Cumberland,	10
Salisbury,	1
Frederick County Bank,	¾

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City,	½
Georgetown,	½
Farmers' & Mechanics',	½
All others broke.	

OHIO.

Lancaster Ohio Bank	5
All other solvent banks	2dis

SADDLE, HARNESS, and TRUNK MAKING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, on Market street, in the building formerly occupied by J. Evans as a Ghair shop, and next door to Dr, Jas. Culbertson's Office, where he is prepared to manufacture of the best materials and on the shortest notice,

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to him shall be neatly done and on as accommodating terms as at any other shop in the county.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

October 25–43.

PHILADELPHIA

PACKAGE SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Every Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock.

By G. W. LORD.

CARD.—A combination having been formed by a portion of the dealers in Boots and Shoes of this city, with the avowed object of suppressing the sale of those goods by auction, it seems proper for the subscriber (who has held these sales for the past eighteen months) to state that notwithstanding this combination, the sales will not be stopped; but on the contrary, as he will now rely more than ever on the patronage of the Country Merchants, the sales will be held every Tuesday morning at the Auction Store, 208 Maaket street, and his arrangements with the manufacturers, both of this city and all New England, are such as to insure him a constant and full supply of every description of goods.

The mere fact of so great an effort being being made to put down these sales, is the best evidence the country merchant can have that it is for interest to sustain them.

Philadelphia, mh 13 6m

The Republican,

VOL. 2. LEWISTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1844. NO. 39.

For the Lewistown Republican.

Songs for the 17th Congressional District,

JO HENDERSON.

AIR—"*John Anderson, my Jo.*"

Jo Henderson, the brave Jo, we've long
time been acquaint,
And against your honor'd name, Jo, none
dare to bring complaint;
Enstamp'd upon our memory, Jo, though
years have passed we know,
Are your noble deeds of bravery, Jo Henderson, brave Jo.

Jo Henderson, the brave Jo, when your
country call'd for aid
You did not skulk at home, Jo, nor wear
the black cockade,
But foremost in the field, Jo, to repel the
ruthless foe
You hand to hand did meet them there, Jo
Henderson, brave Jo.

Jo Henderson the brave Jo, when clouds
oe'r-cast our land,
And dangers thick'ning round, Jo, appear'd
on every hand,
At Fort Erie you faced them, Jo, when tories slipped away,
And you bravely stood and fought them,
Jo, on the field of Chippewa.

Jo Henderson our brave Jo, you've stood
your country's friend,
Her Rights and Constitution ever ready to
defend;
And now immortal laurels, Jo, adorn your
manly brow
And most gratefully we cheer you, Jo Henderson, brave Jo.

Jo Henderson the brave Jo, when sent to
legislate,
PROTECTION was your motto, Jo,
to each and every State;
DEMOCRACY'S pure flame, Jo, in your HONEST heart did glow,
And you proved yourself a STATESMAN then
Jo Henderson, brave Jo.

Jo Henderson our brave Jo, we've call'd
you forth again
To meet a band of coons, Jo, that *take the place* of MEN!
But no fears we entertain, Jo, for well your
worth we know,
And cheerfully we'll vote for you, Jo Henderson, brave Jo.

Jo Henderson the brave Jo, you have passed your riper years
At your peaceful valley home, Jo, apart
from toils and cares,
And whilst your generous mind, Jo with
vigor still doth glow,
We'll fear no coons nor Federal "Whigs,"
Jo Henderson, brave Jo.

Jo Henderson the brave Jo, your laurels
still are green
Though now around your brow, Jo, the
silver hairs are seen;
Once more the shout of VICTORY! shall
cheer you as you go
To represent your native hills, Jo Henderson, brave Jo.

DEMOCRACY'S SON.

AIR—"*Vive-la Companie.*"

For Democracy's Son come help us to
sing,
For Polk is the friend of the nation;
We'll defeat that same coon and the humbug he brings,
With Polk the true friend of the nation.
For we'll never be gull'd by his
federal tune,
And we'll watch him well by the
light of the moon,
And again we'll tree the old Ashland Coon
With Polk the true friend of the
nation.

We'll rally once more round the Hickory
tree,
For Polk is the friend of our nation,
And soon by our numbers the coons they
will see
That Polk is the choice of the nation.
For we'll never be gull'd, &c.

He is full of the spirit of seventy-six,
For Polk is the friend of the nation,
Not a spot or a stain to his name can they
fix,
For Polk is the friend of the nation.
For he never was gull'd, &c.

Then let us unite and be firm to a man,
For Polk the true friend of the nation,
We'll defeat the old coon and the hard
cider clan,
With Polk the true friend of the nation.
For he never was gull'd, &c.

Then freemen arouse, with one voice let
us shout,
For Polk the true friend of the nation,
And our banner shall wave this fair land
throughout,
For Polk the true friend of the nation.
For we'll never be gull'd, &c.

THE TARIFF.

Speech of CHARLES BROWN of Philadelphia in reply to JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.

I have thus far stated to you, citizens of Delaware, what I believe to be the true character of the men and measures of the whig party, as developed in their past history, and here I might leave them to your calm judgment. I have said that time has falsified all their fine promises of 1840, and all their charges against the Democracy of the country. They promise nothing new now; for they know they would not believe them. They attempt to excite no fears of a standing army or a sub-treasury now—they have lost their potency. They no longer place the issue of the contest on any of the questions that have heretofore divided the parties. The only question with them is *the Tariff*—the *Whig tariff*—and they wish to induce the relief that they are the only true friends of the interests of the country. Nothing is now heard from their orators or their presses about proscribing proscription; nothing about retrenchment or reform—nothing about one currency for the office-holders and another for the people—even the gold spoons have lost their gilding—and the "roast beef and two dollars a day" now reduced to a simple question of "bread"—at least so says the Hon. John M. Clayton, of your state; and if you will give me your attention for a short time, I pledge myself to show from recorded facts, that of all the misrepresentations ever attempted by any party or any person, those of the whig party in general, and that of Mr. Clayton in particular, on this same tariff question, are the most reckless and false.

In a speech, said to have been delivered at a mass whig convention, held at Wilmington, June 15th, 1844, Mr. Clayton thus states the question:

'The great question to be decided by that election is a question of BREAD,—a question whether we shall abandon the whole principle of protection extended to the laboring classes of this country by the Tariff Act of 1842, and adopt in lieu of it, a tariff for revenue and against protection.'

And again:

Protection or no protection for the country—*bread or no bread* for the laborer.

And yet again:

'It is not a question between men merely;—it is not a question about the honors and offices and the rewards of partizan services; it is not a question about the payment of the State debts, or the acquisition of foreign territory; it is as I have said already emphatically a question of BREAD—a question whether we shall sink the mass of the laboring freemen of this country, who now gain their bread by the sweat of their brows, to the level of the European paupers who labor for a sixpence a day and find themselves.'

Three times he declared it is a question of BREAD, and not once has he spoken of the BEEF.

After thus making the issue to suit himself, he thus proceeds to speak of James K. Polk, the democratic candidate for the presidency:

'Politicians sometimes speak one way and vote another. * * But James K. Polk was never of that school. He was in deed as well as in word, ad enemy to protection for the laborer. I mean to try him by his acts and votes.

'Search the records of Congress, and you will find that, in every instance where the American system was attacked, while he was in Congress, he was its assailant, its constant and uncompromising foe.

'There was no more thoroughgoing, no more denunciatory enemy of the protective policy, that Jas. K. Polk.

'With their new democratic doctrines of *Free Trade* all the leaders among them are consdious that they cannot go to trial before the country without incurring inevitable defeat.

As it regards the issue tendered by Mr. Clayton of "protection or no protection," "bread or no bread;" I shall trouble you with but little speech. I know of no such question between the political parties that divide the country—I know of no such question ever having divided them, and I trust I never shall know of any such ever dividing them hereafter. So far as I have read the history of the past, or understand the position of the present, the great body of the American people of both and all parties, agree on the abstract principles of *the* tariff, or *a* tariff, As I understand, the mass of all parties agree that the revenue necessary to carry on the government economically, ought to be raised from duties on foreign merchandize, so levied as best to protect and promote the general interest of the country—or, to use the common language of the day, "a tariff for revenue with incidental protection." True there are some men who say that government ought to be supported by a direct tax, and that trade should be free, but such men are few.—There are also some men who advocate *prohibitory duties* on all foreign articles that come in competition with similar domestic ones. The opinions of both these classes are referable to local or selfish interests and feelings, and not to any political association whatever. There is still another class of men who are in favor of very high duties, for the two-fold object of protecting their particular interests, and of bringing into the treasury a surplus revenue to be divided among the states, or to be expended in useless objects. This class is composed altogether of whigs, and is not so small as appearances indicate. Mr. Clay was once of this class—this was the "American system," of which he was the "*Father*" and supporter, until the introduction of the compromise act. That act he said was "TO REDUCE THE RATE of duties to that REVENUE STANDARD for which the OPPONENTS of the [HIGH *protective*] system *so long contended*.

Mr. Polk was one of those "opponents," and this was the "protective system" he always opposed and is still opposed to

But, as I said, the great mass of both parties hold not these doctrines, but that a tariff for revenue arranged with reference to all the interests of the country is the true theory, and the one they mostly all aim to have carried out in practice. Though all thus agree in the abstract, all do not agree in the details. I have never yet found any two men of any party or place who could agree exactly on the details of a tariff, either for revenue or protection, though both may have the same general object in view. This is a subject about which the people of the United States have always differed, and may differ, without reference to their political opinions or parties, and which will be settled by each man and each district, as will best promote their individual and local interests; and this will be found to be the key to most men's opinions and most members' votes in Congress on tariffs. This question I do not intend to discuss—it never has been nor can be discussed or decided as political party question, nor shall I trouble you now with any such unprofitable debate.

If the tariff, or protective policy, as Mr. Clayton calls it, was indeed identified with any political party, instead of the democratic party being its enemies, it would not be difficult to prove that they were its especial friends and supporters. I might shew that every tariff bill that has ever been enacted into a law since the government was formed; has been so enacted by the democratic party. It was a democratic Congress that passed the tariff act of 1816. It was a democratic Congress that passed the tariff act of 1824. It was a democratic Congress that passed the tariff act of 1828 It was a democratic Congress that passed the tariff act of 1832. It was a democratic Congress that passed the tariff act—the compromise act—of 1833. It was by *democratic votes* that the tariff act of 1842 was passed by a whig Congress—and without them it could not have passed. It was a democratic House of Representatives that refused in 1844 to disturb the present tariff act. Nor this alone. Though whigs voted for all these acts, yet it is nevertheless true, that whigs have opposed and voted against them all. These simple facts from the records are enough to stamp with falsehood the charge that the democratic party are the enemies of the true protective policy of the country, or the whigs its exclusive friends.

But my object now is not to discuss the tariff question nor to vindicate the democratic party—it needs no vindication—but to meet and disprove the unfounded assertions of Mr. Clayton against the course and opinions of James K. Polk on this subject. I might content myself by replying to these charges against James K. Polk, by the simple assertion that Mr. Polk never at any time in Congress, expressed himself or showed himself opposed to protecting American labor or American interests, or opposed to a proper protective policy. On the contrary, all that he has ever said, and all the votes he has ever given, have been in support of that policy, and I might give you in proof of this, the fact, that upon every tariff act that was enacted by Congress while James K. Polk and John M. Clayton were there together, their names are always both recorded in their favor. You will hardly credit the assertion, after having read the above extracts from Mr. Clayton's speech, that James K. Polk and John M. Clayton, the one in the House and the other in the Senate, are both found voting for the same tariff acts—that of 1830—that of 1832, and that of 1833—on the last two in company with Henry Clay; and how Mr. Clayton, as a man of veracity, could have made such general and sweeping charges against Mr. Polk with this record before him, exceeds my comprehension.

Here, I might leave the charges made against Mr. Polk to the general evidence of their falsity, but I intend here, upon Mr. Clayton's own soil, in the presence of his own friends, to meet him on every particular charge he has made, and pledge myself to show from the *record* that the Hon. John M. Clayton has either ignorantly or intentionally put forth a tissue of the greatest misrepresentations and falsifications of facts that ever came from an honorable man.

You will excuse me citizens of Delaware, if I detain you longer on this subject than is agreeable to you or to me. The cause of truth as well as the glorious cause in which we are all engaged—the cause of democracy, requires that full justice be done to Mr. Polk, when attacked by such men as Mr. Clayton.

The specific evidences of the free trade or anti-protective doctrines of Mr. Polk, as charged by Mr. Clayton, I shall take up in the order of time in which these facts are said to have transpired. Although Mr, Polk had been in Congress some years previously, and had given several votes on the tariff, Mr. Clayton finds nothing against him until 1832. In that year he charges him with having voted

First, "To reduce the duty on cotton goods not exceeding 45 cents per square yard to 12½ per cent. ad valorem."

Second, "To abolish the duty of 30 dollars per ton on rolled iron."

Third, "To reduce the duty on salt to 5 cents on 56 lbs."

Fourth, "And voted against the duties on boots and bootees, cabinet wares, hats and caps, whips, bridles, saddles, carriages, blank books, earthen and stone wares, and manufactures of marble, and also against the duty on wool."

In relation to the first specification, no such motion was made or voted on. The motion was to reduce the duty on cotton goods costing less than *fifteen* cents per square yard. A kind of goods that needed no protection at all, being made cheaper in this country than in any other.

The second charge is, that he voted to *abolish* the duty of $30 a ton on rolled iron. This is neither more nor less than an *untruth*. Every body would understand the charge as implying a *total abolition* of the duty on that article, particularly as Mr. C. had charged Mr, Polk with being a free trade man, and yet the only vote Mr Polk gave was to reduce the duty from 30 dollars a ton to 18 dollars a ton, to make it the same duty as was and had had been levied on *bar* iron.

And if this was a crime in Mr Polk thus to attempt to reduce the duty on rolled iron to 18 dollars a ton in 1832, what must have been that of Mr. Clay and Mr. Clayton in voting in 1833 to reduce it to *nearly half that amonnt*, as they did by their compromise act?

The third charge is, that Mr. P. voted to reduce the duty on salt from 10 to 5 cents per 56 lbs. It is singular that Mr. Clayton had not made the discovery that Mr Polk voted in 1830 to reduce the duty not only 5 cents but 10 cents a bushel—yet such was the fact! For this same Mr. Clayton who charges it as an evidence of anti-protection principles in Mr. Polk to vote in 1832 to reduce the duty from 10 to 5 cents a bushel, actually voted himself to reduce it from 20 to 10 cents a bushel in 1830 Mr. Clayton should have taken the *beam* of 10 cents salt reduction out of his own eye, before he attempted to find the *mote* of five cents reduction in that of Mr. Polk.

The fourth charge, like the second, is a falsification of the record; or at least a bare faced attempt to deceive.

Mr. Clayton charges Mr. Polk with voting *against the duties* on Boots, Bootees, &c: &c.—thus intending to convey the idea that he voted to let the articles there particularly enumerated come into the country free of any and all duties; and yet what was the fact? Mr. Polk only voted against increasing the duty on those articles from 25 per cent. to 30, and on wool and wool and woolens he voted not *against the duties*, but against increasing them from 25 per cent. to 40 and 50 per cent.

I leave it to you, Mr. Clayton's fellow-citizens, to form your own opinion of the man who could first make a general charge against Mr. Polk of free trade doctrines that he never held or expressed, and then to prove them would resort to such miserable misrepresentations and falsifications of the truths of history.

Mr. Clayton ought to be more cautious, too, how he draws his bow at Mr. Polk, or he may put an arrow into the hearts of his own friends; for on every vote given by Mr. Polk, numbers of whigs voted with him. If Mr. P.'s votes are so censurable, what were theirs?—or is the common saying not applicable to them—"what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander?"

But I am not done with Mr. Clayton or Mr. Polk in relation to this Tariff Bill of 1832. I find in Gales & Seaton's Debates of Congress, page 698, that Mr. Clayton, speaking of this same tariff bill of 1832, on the debate on the Compromise Bill of 1833, thus discourses:

"I voted, said Mr. C. against the Bill of 1832, for the very reason that Southern gentlemen declared that it was no concession, and I may vote against this for the same reason. I thought it bad policy to pass the Bill of 1832. I thought it a bad bargain then and think so now."

And yet, after this positive assertion of Mr Clayton that he voted against the bill of 1832, would you believe it, that the name of John M. Clayton is found upon the record as is that of J. K. Polk, both in favor of the bill! a bill which Mr. Clay also voted for and claimed to be the author of, and one year afterwards thus speaks of:

"The third mode (of affording protection) was attempted last session in a resolution which he had the honor to submit last year, and which in fact ultimately formed the basis of the act which finally passed both houses. (Act of 1832) This was to raise as much revenue as was wanted for the use of the government and no more, but to raise it from the protected articles He regretted most deeply that the greater part of the country would not suffer this principle to prevail. It ought to prevail, and the day in his opinion would come when it would be adopted as the permanent policy of the country.'

I need not say that in the bill thus voted for by James K. Polk, the duty on cottons was 25 per cent.—on salt 10 cents per bushel—boots and bootees $1.50 per pair; cabinet ware, hats, caps, &c,, 30 per cent.; rolled iron $30 per ton, and on wool and woolens the highest rates of duty.

To judge of Mr. Polk's votes on the bill of 1832 correctly, it should not be forgotten that the intent and object of the bill was to reduce the duties to the revenue standard, to prevent a surplus in the treasury, and to allay the storm rising in the south, that actually broke out the following year, and actually caused Mr. Clay, Mr. Clayton and others, to pass the Compromise Bill with lower duties than in many cases was contemplated by the bill of 1832.

We next come to Mr Clayton's charges against Mr. Polk in 1833—and this it will be remembered was the year when the famous Compromise Act passed, and when American felt anxious for the peace and safety of the country—when Mr. Clay and Mr. Clayton and many other professed friends of protection to the death, voted against the convictions of their judgments for the sake of concession, and gave that fatal stab to protection that reduced all duties to one indiscriminate level of 20 per cent. It is upon this particular period that Mr. Clayton has seized more particularly than any other to prove the hostility of Mr. Polk to the principles of protection. Yet, like the charges against him in in 1832, do they all vanish before the light of truth.—Mr. Polk, in one of the most patriotic and able speeches upon the records of Congress, thus speaks of the situation of the country—and be it remembered that this speech was delivered some time before Mr. Clay introduced or thought of his Compromise act, for which he has been so much lauded: "It is no longer, in my judgment," says Mr. Polk, "a question of cent. per cent., but a question of *patriotism* and of *country*. Let us then act like statesmen, and by adopting this measure of justice endeavor to *heal the discontent* so prevalent in so many States, and thus *preserve and perpetuate our glorious Union* without force, civil war, or the effusion of blood."——"If we rise without passing this or some similar measure not materially varying from it, this Congress will owe a responsibility to the country, and perhaps to posterity, in which I have no ambition to participate

At this crisis in the affairs of the country was it that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House introduced the bill of 1833, that Mr. Clayton says would have "passed like a tornado over all the manufacturing establishments," "put a knife to the throat of every sheep in the country;" and "fed us on potatoes from Ireland" and "bread" from the "black sea."

It is not necessary to go into the details of this bill or give its character, for I have facts and arguments for Mr. Clayton more germaine and conclusive. All that has been said against this bill and more, was said by the ultra friends of protection against the compromise act which Mr. Clayton says "Henry Clay with all the affection of a parent for the protective policy" interposed to prevent the "passage of the bill reported by the committee of ways and means in the House." Now mark how a single *fact* will dissolve in air all Mr. Clayton's fiction.

On the 25th of February, 1833, the above mentioned bill of the committee of ways and means of the House came up for consideration, and a motion was made to strike it out and insert in its place Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill. For this motion Mr. Polk and 95 others voted, while those who voted against it were Mr. Adams, Mr. Davis, of Mass., Mr. Everett, of Vt., Mr. McKennan, of Pa., Mr, Milligan, of Del., and fifty other ultra friends of protection. Thus did Mr. Polk vote for Mr. Clay's Compromise bill in preference to that of the House Committee of ways and means, while the ultra friends of protection voted for the latter in preference to the former.—Let this be the answer to all the charges made by Mr. Clayton against the bill of the committee of ways and means, and Mr. P.'s course in 1833.

But Mr. Clayton says, in speaking of the debates on the House bill of 1833, that "there was no more denunciatory enemy of the protective policy than James K. Polk." I have already said that there is not one word recorded in all the legislative history of Mr. Polk against the protective policy, nor in favor of free trade, and I again repeat that in all the debates of 1833 Mr. Polk did not only not denounce the protective policy but stood forth boldly and strongly as its avowed advocate. In speaking in this debate he thus explains the bill and defines his course:

'The committee have brought forward the bill as a *measure of compromise*, likely to unite in its support a sufficient number of those representing the conflicting interests of the Union, to carry it through the House.'

'In preparing the bill which they have offered, the committee had two objects in view. *First*, to reduce the taxes to the standard of revenue which the Government required, thereby relieving the people of so much of the public burdens as were no longer needed for the public service; but in doing this they kept an eye secondly to the probable effects of the measure upon the existing manufacturing establishments which had grown up under the existing policy No member of the committee who had yielded his assent to to this bill I may safely affirm, desired to prostrate the manufactures, nor will such in their judgment be the effect of the bill. The chairman of the committee confined himself to a brief but satisfactory exposition of its provisions as a measure of finance. The duty has been devolved upon me to show its effects upon the manufacturing interists of the country. This I shall not do by declamation but by the testimony of the manufacturers themselves, and venture to affirm that the bill so far from prostrating their establishments, affords sufficient incidental protection to enable all such as are based on real, not borrowed capital, and conducted with economy and skill, not only to stand under this bill, but to realize greater rates of profit upon the capital and labor employed, than is done from any other regular business in the country.'

Speaking of the reduction of duties in the bill on various articles named and used by manufacturers, he says:

'The amount thus saved in the shape of duties below the rates of the act of 1828 without including the reduction on is equal to six per cent. upon the whole capital invested in woolen factories; and including the reduction on wool equal to 11 per cent.

In defending *discriminating* duties, Mr. P. says:

'Objections have been started to this bill because of the different rates of duty which are imposed on different kinds of manufactures. It is said that it affords more protection to iron than to some other manufactures; and that it is therefore unjust. The same objection might be made to any revenue or tariff law that has ever passed, in all of which *discriminating duties* have been imposed.'

There is a single fact in the legislative history of 1833, that, in Mr. Clayton's view at least, ought to have made him pause before he anathematized Mr. Polk as an unmitigated enemy of the protective policy; and that was his vote to retain in the compromise bill the *home valuation*. When this was inserted in the bill—and it was not when Mr. Clay reported it—Mr. Clayton said it would be seen by it. 'it was not the intention to surrender the principle of protection'—again, if this clause was not inserted, 'he would be compelled to vote against the bill,' and in his recent Wilmington speech he says:

'The principle of the Home Valuation was a *sine qua non*, at the time of the passage of the act, with many of those who, like myself, voted for it for the purpose avowed by me at the time, of saving the protective policy. We considered that a vote for the duties fixed by the act, to be assessed on this principle, was essentially to all intents and purposes a vote for protection.'

Mr. Polk voted directly against striking out this highly protective clause—this *sine qua non*—which according to Mr Clayton's own 'test,' decided who were and who were not friends of the protective policy, and therefore does he come up even to Mr. Clayton's own standard—his own 'test'—of a friend to the protective policy.

I need only say farther, that on the passags of the Compromise bill the vote of Mr. Polk is found, as in the act of 1832, on the same side as those of Henry Clay and John M. Clayton.

So if James K. Polk was an advocate of free trade, what were Henry Clay and J. M. Clayton?

Here I might leave Mr. Clayton and his charges against Mr: Polk, but I choose to follow him through them all. He says 'he intends to do full justice to Mr. Polk,' so do I intend to do full justice to Mr Clayton. Though in doing justice to him I shall neither misrepresent nor falsify the record as he has done to Mr. Polk. That 'the people shall not misunderstand the extent of his hostility to the domestic industry,' Mr. Clayton makes the last charge against Mr. Polk—that

'On the 28th of February, 1834, within one year after the passage of the Compromise, Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the U. States introduced a resolution, the object of which was to procure from the committee of Ways and Means a report of a plan accompanied by a bill, to repeal the protection guaranteed by the Compromise, under the pretext of immediately reducing the revenue to the necessary expenses of the government, and James K. Polk of Tennessee, who was at that time the chairman of that very committee of Ways and Means, voted for that resolution.'

Now, what citizens of Delaware, do you think was the character of this mighty gunpowder plot—this resolution that 'was to repeal the protection guaranteed by the compromise,' and is to overwhelm James K. Polk with political destruction? Here it is:—

'Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to *enquire* into the expediency of *reporting a plan*, accompanied by a bill to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenses of the government.'

This simple resolution, merely to enquire into the propriety of reducing the revenue to the wants of the government, is dragged from its obscurity thus to furnish evidence of hostility to a protective tariff. No eye but the Hon. John M. Clayton's could have discovered in it anything but the mere every day unmeaning resolutions that are offered on all sorts of objects. Nor did the House look upon it in any other light; for it refused its consideration when offered, and nothing further followed.

But suppose it was all that Mr. Clayton says it was—an attempt to disturb the compromise act—would that have been the destruction of the protective policy? On the contrary, would it not rather have been the salvation of it? For long before the final reduction of duties under the compromise act had taken place, the revenue fell far short of the expenditures of the government and the very fact that the democratic administration did not violate the compromise act and raise the duties to the revenue standard, the object of the resolution so condemned by Mr. Clayton, is by Mr. Clayton in this speech imputed as a crime.

Having now noticed all the charges and specifications brought by Mr. Clayton against Mr. Polk, I beg your indulgence while I review some of the sayings of his opponent, Mr. Clay. I will not undertake to prove that Mr. Clay has been or is opposed to a protective tariff, or any other kind of a tariff, for it would be much easier to prove that he has been in favor of all sorts of tariffs, as it would best suit his purpose or gain him votes. I know that it has been usual to call Mr. Clay the 'father of the American system,' meaning protective duties. But it should be recollected that such were laid by Congress when Mr. Clay was: what his partizans lately attempted to magnify into great importance, but what proved a signal failure—a 'mill boy of the slashes.' He must have been too young then to be the father of any system. He certainly never claimed to be the father of the protective act of 1816 or that of 1825, nor did he vote for them; and that of '28 he utterly repudiated, and he attempts to prove upon the democrats, in his letter to Mr. Bronson as 'highly discreditable to American legislation.' In the same letter he says, 'I think there is no danger of a high tariff ever being established,' and in that to Mr. Merriwether claiming for himself anything else than the paternity of high tariffs:

'I did not vote for the tariff of 1828, for which, however, Mr. Van Buren, Col. Benton, Col. Johnson, Mr. Wright, and others of our present political opponents did vote. And it is *remarkable that my exertions in Congress have been directed to the reduction and modification of tariffs*. Thus, in 1834 I supported that tariff which greatly modified and reduced the tariff of 1828, insomuch that it was supposed by reasonable men that it would or ought to satisfy the nullifiers of South Carolina. The next year, 1833 I brought forward the compromise. In 1841 I supported the tariff of that year, which was limited to the free articles.'

Nor would it be anyway difficult to prove Mr. Clay a friend to *'free trade,'* and ready and willing to place 'American labor' on the same footing as the 'pauper labor of Europe,' or the 'potatoe growing Irish, and the grain growing serfs of the Baltic and the Black sea,' so much dreaded by Mr. Clayton. In a speech delivered by him (Mr. Clay) in the Senate, March 3d. 1842 he thus discourses of free trade:

"What is free trade? does it mean a trade between two nations with freedom on one side and all sorts of restrictions on the other? Is that free trade! Or does it mean a trade with absolute freedom? that is, with no duties at all—or very low duties, and strictly equal duties on both sides? If that is the Senators meaning, I will not stop to discuss the question. *I should be glad to see universal freedom of trade* established over the face of the whole world.'

Again he says in his letter to Mr. Merriwether that

'I NEVER WAS in favor of what I regarded a high tariff. And my present opinion is in perfect coincidence with that of the whole whig party of the United States, including Georgia as I understand it.'

To know what the opinions of the whig party of Georgia were, and with which Mr. Clay says that his is in 'perfect coincidence' we need only refer to the opinions of all the whig members of Congress from Georgia, to the last Congress, whose speeches he no doubt had read, and which furnish the best evidence of the opinons of the whig party of Georgia.

Mr. Habersham, made a long report from the minority of the Committe on manufactures, against protective tariffs and their 'ruinous effects,' and made a long speech to prove them.

Mr. Warren called upon all, 'both whigs and locofocos of the south' to unite in opposition to 'such a partial system of taxation.'

Mr. Gamble said it was 'a monstrous system, a system which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer,' and that 'it is high time for us to abandon this odious (and he might say exploded) doctrine in Great Britain.' Of the tariff bill in particular, he adds that it is 'highly protective.'

Mr. Merriwether said that 'the power to protect domestic manufactures was denied to the Federal Government by the Convention which formed the Constitution,' and therefore 'the exercise of this power by Congress is too palpably unconstitutional to be justified for a moment.'

I challenge Mr. Clayton, or Mr. Anybody else, to find in all that Mr. Polk has ever said or written, anything half so strong in favor of free trade as is this speech and letter of Mr. Clay's.

This, strongly as it is tinctured with free trade, does not to my mind cast the hundredth part of the doubts of the sincerity of Mr. Clay's friendship for the protective policy, as do other votes and speeches of his.

In 1841, when Mr. Clay and his friends came into power, it is well known that the duties under the compromise act had dwindled down to far below the protective or the revenue point. On the 21st of May 1841 a whig Congress met in extra session. Did Mr. Clay then propose to raise the duties on protected articles? He never intimated such an intention. On the contrary, instead of thus raising the protective articles, he and his party passed an act levying duties on the 'free articles'—the articles left free by the tariffs of 1832 and 1833, for which Mr. Polk voted and advocated, as expressly to aid the manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural labor of the country. I look upon this act of Mr. Clay's, and so charged it at the time, as a deadly thrust at the protective policy of the country. Then was the time if ever, that the American system needed a father, that the labor of the country needed protection; and then it was the laborers called loudly on Congress for 'bread,' but Mr. Clay and his whig friends gave them a stone. That these articles thus taxed by Mr. Clay had been left free to aid the protective policy, I have the evidence of Mr. Polk and Mr Clayton, and Mr Clay himself. They were according to Mr. Clayton's notion, the great protective principle of the compromise act,—He thus speaks of them:

'He could not understand how any gentleman could stand up in the face of all the exemption which the bill contained of articles used by the manufacturer, and say that there was any intention to abandon the principle of protection.'

Mr. Clay says,

'The fourth mode, in which protection could be afforded to domestic industry, was to admit free of duty every article which aided the operation of the manufacturers.'

And yet in the face of these facts, this was the only tariff bill offered or passed by the whig Congress with Mr. Clay at its head, at its first session, or until more than six months of the second had expired.

Among the free articles were two that Mr. Clay seemed particularly anxious to tax but failed, though supported by a large number of his whig friends; these were *tea* and *coffee*, articles used as necessaries of life, and coming in competition with none produced in this country. On this subject I will let him speak for himself. September 1841, he said,

'He should vote for the tax on tea and coffee. It was necessary under his calculations, and as he found he was to be deserted by a portion of his friends, he trusted that some of those opposed to him would vote for this tax. If they did not, the result would inevitably be that at the next session the tax would be certainly imposed or a higher duty than is authorized by the compromise act levied on *other* articles.

'He thought tea and coffee the most desirable things on which to raise revenue.'

On the motion of Mr. Woodbury to insert in the list of *free* articles tea and coffee, Mr. Clay & other whigs, September 1841, voted *no*.

Though Mr. Clay and his friends failed in 1841 to impose the tax on tea and coffee, the latter succeeded in 1842 in inserting it in the tariff and land distribution bill vetoed by Mr. Tyler. How could Mr. Clay, or any *true* friend of the protective policy thus impose taxes on articles used by the manufacturers or the industrial classes of the country, and not produced by them; and to bring thereby into the treasury some *five* millions of dollars, or more, annually, that ought not to be collected according to their own showing from the protected articles alone? Let them answer it if they can.—Mr. Polk stands charged with no such anti protective votes or speeches.

But we are told, not by Mr. Clayton, but by others, that Mr. Polk is opposed to the present tariff, and Mr. Clay is in favor of it. No doubt Mr. Clay is in favor of it, if he thinks it will help his election; but that he was in favor of its passage or even gave it his approbation until very recently I do most positively deny, and call any and all of his friends to the proof. It was openly proclaimed at Washington, when the subject was under consideration, that he was oppose to the passage of any tariff bill unless the land distribution was in it, and the speeches and votes of his Kentucky and other particular friends gave strength to the report. Certain it is there is not on record anything said or done or said by them to give color of belief that he was friendly to its passage. Nor does there appear anywhere anything from him in its favor that I have seen, earlier than September than September 1843, more than a year after its passage, and then such an approval! He says, in his letter to Mr. Bronson:

'I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. *Generally* the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And, without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say that I think the provisions in the main, wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it, (of which I have not the means of judging) they ought be corrected.'

Alas, alas! for the open daring Henry Clay! *'Without expressing any opinion!' 'I would say that I think!' 'I have not the means of judging!'* 'Excesses' or 'defects' 'ought to be corrected!' Call you this 'standing up to the rack, fodder or no fodder?' And yet this was the first intimation we have of Mr. Clay's approval of the present tariff, and that, too, as I have said, not expressed for more than a year after it had been the law of the land. Very recently, I understand, he has come out unqualifiedly at the *north* in its favor, but with all honorable men they ought to go for nothing—it is unworthy a statesman, and particularly a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

His *first love*, or rather his present *real love* is for the compromise act, I suppose, because it is his own offspring. In his speech of September, 1841, he urges the friends of the compromise act to vote for the tax on tea and coffee, or, he says, if they do not, it will inevitably be imposed at the next session, '*Or*, a higher duty than is authorized by the compromise act would be levied on other articles.' And again in the same debate he says:

'He was desirous to maintain the compromise act inviolate, and his hope and belief was that they might by economy be able to do so.'

And again, in January 1842, he says:—

☞ "Carry out then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to *revenue alone for the support of Government*. Do NOT raise the question of PROTECTION which I had hoped had been put to to rest. 'THERE IS NO NECESSITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROTECTION.'—Clays speech in Senate January 21st 1842, on the Treasury Note Bill *as reported for the National Intelligencer*.

And yet again to Mr. Merriwether, October 1843, subsequently to his letter to Mr. Bronson, in which is first found his qualified approbation of the act of 1842, he thus writes:

'I should have prefered that the compromise in all its parts, including the home valuation, could have been adhered to.'

This 'Compromise Act' appears to be an especial favorite of Mr. Clayton as well as Mr. Clay; he prefers it even now to the present "*whig*" tariff; as Mr. Clay did until *very recently*. He says in his speech at Wilmington, after explaining and praising the compromise act through ten columns of his speech:

'In my humble judgment, had the tariff of 1842 been passed strictly in the compromise itself, it would have been a better tariff for protection than the law now in force. It would have better guarded the revenue against frauds in the foreign valuation; and it would more effectually have checked excessive importation, which is one of the greatest curses of country.'

Without expressing any opinion of the compromise act, and the act of 1842, I ask you if it is not strange, or rather if it is not very much like playing coon in Mr. Clayton and other friends of Mr. Clay, to attempt to cast censure upon Mr. Polk for prefering as the basis of a tariff the principles of the compromise act to those of the act of 1842. Mr. Clay has expressed his decided approval of the principles of the compromise act, and both he and Mr. Clayton their decided preference to them over those of the act of 1842—besides it is more than a year since Mr. Polk expressed any opinion of the act of 1842, at which time its workings had not been very well tried nor very favorable. At that time Mr. Clay 'had not the means of judging' of its merits or demerits, and prefered the compromise act.

I have said and attempted to prove that Mr. Clay is rather a late convert to the present tariff act, nor is the zeal of the whig party generally for it of long date—only a few months I believe. It certainly is not such a tariff as the simon pure whig friends of the protective policy desired.—It was not *the bill* reported by the Whig Committee of Manufactures, to the Whig House of Representatives. Mr. Fillmore the chairman of the committee of ways and means who introduced it to be 'only a revenue measure.' Mr. Simmons, one of the strongest friends of the protective policy in the Senate and a whig Senator from Rhode Island, said:—

"It was well known that he did not agree with all the friends of the bill, in MANY PARTICULARS. He admitted it was not the best bill that could be formed, but he believed it would now be allowed that it was the only measure which at this late period of the session would be likely to accomplish the main object of providing revenue. In his opinion, there was not time within the few days which Congress had yet to remain in session, to adjust the tariff in such a manner as to give the greatest possible satisfaction to the several interests concerned."

Mr. Evans of Maine, said the "bill was already *sufficiently onerous on the shipping interest* of the country. Already every article that enters into the consumption of ship builders is *heavily taxed*"—"he did not think for the sake of some four or *five manufacturers*, that the whole of the shipping interest ought to be sacrificed."

Mr. Merrick, another whig Senator and friend of protection, said "it was a bill to tax the interests of the agriculturalists, for the benefit of the manufacturers,"—that it was "unjust and unequal," and moved that it last but *two* years, and said:—

"His object was to give to the next Congress an opportunity to deliberate nine long months on the subject and to readjust and arrange it on proper principles."

Mr. Preston also advocated the limitation amendment; and it was defeated by only *one* majority—*nine whigs* voting for it, and among them Mr. *Crittenden*, Mr. Clay's particular friend and the exponent of his views, and *three* democrats voting against it, thus saving it from premature death—from being strangled in its infancy by its *whig* friends.

But good or bad as the present tariff bill may be in the estimation of these whig gentlemen, and they seem at different times to have held very different opinions about its merits, what right have they to call it a 'whig tariff,' or to write themselves down its exclusive friends? Did they pass it by their votes? Let the records of Congress tell. The tariff bill they passed was a very different one; but that was vetoed.

The present bill was not such a one as they passed nor was it passed by their votes—it never would have become a law had it depended upon the whig party—that is a fact that cannot be denied. I was in Congress when it passed and I speak what I know, when I say that there were no more bitter enemies to its passage than some of Mr. Clay's particular friends, and that but for the votes of democrats it never could or would have been enacted. That many of the democrats who voted for it did not believe it the best bill that could be made is most true, but the same may be said of many whigs who voted for it. That they now believe it can be made better than it is, and better promote the interest and prosperity of the country, is also most true; but that Mr. Polk or the democratic party have ever proposed, or have any intention to *repeal* it, and substitute *free trade* in its place, as is represented by Mr. Clayton and the whigs generally; is most *false*

The democrats who voted for it with all its faults, rather than to leave the government without revenue and the industrial pursuits of the country without any protection at all, while Mr. Clay's particular whig friends chose rather to leave the government without revenue, and the country without a tariff, than that they should not be allowed to squander the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states, to aid them in their stock and other speculations. That the whig party did not pass it, I submit the following facts from the record, which I have found prepared to my hand.

On the passage of the present Tariff Bill in the House of Representatives, August 22nd, 1842, the vote stood,

For the Bill,	101
Against the Bill,	101

'The Speaker announced the vote as above and *voted himself in the negative*.

'So the Bill was *rejected* by THAT VOTE.'

Thirty nine *whigs* voting against the Bill, among whom were Mr. Adams, Mr. Botts and several of Mr. Clay's Kentucky whig friends.

Besides these whigs who voted against the Bill, there were *absent* whigs who did not vote, *sixteen*—making in all *fifty-five* whigs who did not vote for the Bill.

After the above vote, a reconsideration was carried, and a second trial had, when it appeared the vote stood,

Ayes 103, Nays 102.

Whereupon Mr. Clay's Kentucky Whig Speaker, Mr. White, *again voted* No, making a tie vote, and thus defeating the Bill a second time. At this juncture, two whig members who had dodged the vote, now voted for the Bill, and thus it was carried.

During all this time, twenty-one Democratic members voted steadily for the Bill, though in several of its details not agreeable to them.

On the last vote, another of Mr. Clay's Kentucky Whig friends, Mr. Sprigg, voted against the Bill, making out of *eleven* whig members from that state, *eight* who voted *against* the Bill.

So much for the passage of the 'whig' tariff through the whig House of Representatives, and now I intend to show from the same source, how it got through a *Whig Senate*. I wish you to bear in mind also, that Mr. Adams and other leading Whigs had for more than two months asserted that the country was without any tariff, that the country was without any tariff, and that there existed no legal right to collect one cent of duties on any article imported.

The Bill, after it had escaped from the House by the skin of its teeth, came up in the Senate for a final vote on the 27th of August, 1842, and the vote stood,

Yeas 24, Nays 23—*One* majority.

Four democrats voting for it, and *nine* whigs against it, Mr. Clayton of Delaware among them.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. White, a Whig Senator from Indiana, said:

'Without the votes of the opposition. *Congress would have to adjourn without giving any revenue to the government.*' For this aid he thanked them.

Mr. Moorehead said, 'he congratulated the Senators from Pennsylvania and New York in having come forward to *rescue the government and country in their need.*'

This bill thus opposed by whigs, and passed against their votes and wishes, have Mr. Clay and his friends now seized upon as their only hope—their last plank—on which he is to float into the Presidency.

The sincerity of the present enthusiastic regard of Mr. Clay and his party for the present tariff, and their painful anxiety for its safety, may well be questioned, when we reflect upon the rude treatment it received from them at its birth, and the coldness with which they looked upon it in its infancy. To me it is apparent that their recent and present friendship is more from party political calculations than from any thing national or patriotic. In 1840 they declared that the country never could or would prosper unless it was under a Whig administration—they went for change—and promised a thousand blessings upon every body and every interest, if the people would place the Government in their hands. The people in an evil hour did so, but it was the will of Providence that they should not be allowed to hold that power long. They failed, as they say themselves, to carry out their plans; and yet time went on, and the country became prosperous without a Whig administration or Whig measures.

This falsified all their assertions in 1840. If the country could prosper without a Whig administration, or without the consummation of Whig measures, what could they say in 1844 to induce the people again to entrust them with power! In this dilemma they looked over all they had done, or tried to do, during the brief period of their political life, and among it all was there nothing that they dared to seize upon but the Tariff act. The country was prosperous, and the currency and the exchanges sound, without a Bank—they dare not, therefore, place the issue upon the Bank. They had falsified all their promises of retrenchment and reform, and proscribing proscription, and every thing else; they therefore dare not place the issue upon any or all of them. What could they do but seize upon the Tariff? And little as is their hold upon it, or their right to claim it as their own, it is all the political capital they have—all they dare turn to of all the many acts proposed or performed during their two year's administration in Congress. Who can blame them, then, for taking such a death grasp at this last plank left them to stand upon?

Whether the present prosperity of the country is solely or mainly attributable to the present tariff act, is a question too new to be fully settled. If it is meant by the Whigs that the prosperity of the country arises from the Tariff keeping foreign merchandize from coming into the country, and thus leaving the country to be supplied by our own productions, then facts are against them; for at no time for the last four years, not even in 1841-2, when the tariff was at its lowest, did there so much foreign merchandize come into the country as is coming in now under the present tariff. Yet it is asserted the great object of a protective tariff is to increase home productions and diminish foreign importations. I have no means of knowing exactly the amount of present imports, but they are unquestionably far beyond what they were in 1841-2.

It is not my intention, however, to discuss the merits of the present tariff question, but I may be allowed to say that it may well be questioned whether the apparent present prosperity of the country is not less attributable to the tariff act of 1842 than to the small importations and large exportations of past years, and particularly to that of 1841-2, and to the fact that we have had no National Bank to inflate and derange the currency and exchanges. To this last are we mainly to look for true protective policy. No tariff of duties however high they may be laid, can ever be of any avail while we have a National Bank or a banking system of any kind that can expand and contract the currency at will—yet such a bank and such a banking system, form the most prominent feature of whig measures.

That there are men associated with the democratic party opposed to this and all other protective tariffs is true; and so there are men, and many of them too, associated with the whig party equally opposed to it. The tariff never has been made a party question, and if the people of this country are true to themselves they will never let ambitious politicians thus use it. The use that has already been made of it by Mr. Clay has done irreparable injury to the country. While it suited his ambitious views to urge on his *high tariff* policy, misnamed the "American System," even to the verge of civil war, bloodshed and disunion, he urged it madly on. When he had thus raised the storm of maddening passions to their height, and by his policy had created the necessity for government protection for many interests of the country, he, Henry Clay, was the man to strike down his own American system and at a single blow level all protection, and leave, as did his compromise law, the country in 1842 without any tariff. His whole course of policy and action has been to build up and destroy as best might suit his own selfish ends—to promote through banks and tariffs high fictitious prosperity at one time, and panic and pressure at another. All his course has been to raise the whirlwind that he might direct the storm; and this is that caused his continual changing and vascillation in relation to the tariff.

This is the history of Mr. Clay and his tariff policy. What has been that of Mr. Polk? Let his whole life answer. It has been patriotic, calm, steady and consistent from beginning to end. His doctrine and that of the party that support him is protection to all classes of the community—privileges to none. In his speech in Congress in January 1833, he expressed his views that the tariff should be kept to the *standard of revenue that the government required,'* and that it be levied so as to *afford sufficient incidental protection'* to all the substantial interests of the country.

From that day to this all his speeches, votes and letters express and carry out the same sound doctrine. In his last letter to Mr. Kane, he thus reiterates the sentiments that he expressed eleven years before in Congress:

'I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount in the Treasury to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to home industry."

"In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and other means within its power, fair and equal protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

How nobly does this consistency contrast with the ever-changing course of Henry Clay—trimming his sails to catch every popular breeze. Had Mr. Polk's doctrines, which he so eloquently urged in Congress in 1833, been carried out, how different would have been the scenes of the last ten years. No surplus revenue to have accumulated to prompt large appropriations or to be distributed among the states to promote speculations that ended in the spread state debt and individual ruin. Nor would the duties on foreign merchandize have sunk as they did under Mr. Clay's compromise bill, until they afforded no further protection or revenue, but all would have gone on steadily and prosperously. Mr. Polk's whole course shows that he is for leaving free every thing that aids the industrial classes in their pursuits, and does not come in competition with their products, and to raise by moderate, discriminating protective duties on all that does come in competition with their productions, a sufficient revenue for the economical expenses of the government. This is the true democratic ground—the true interest of the country. This is the system every democrat will support, and leave to Mr. Clay and his friends their system of taxing *tea* and *coffee*, and all the other necessaries of life, that they may get money to distribute among the states again—to make tariffs at one time and destroy them another, and to keep the interests of the country continually in the market for political advantage. The people of the United States are not to be deceived by whig issues or whig falsehoods; they look to the facts, and inquire what policy was that passed the many tariff acts—1816-21-28-32, under which the country prospered—they will inquire who claim the merit of striking down that tariff—they will look to what a whig Congress would have done in 1842, had it not been for democratic votes, and they will judge who are the true friends of the country who best can be relied upon in the hour of danger.

There is another charge made by Mr. Clayton, not against Mr. Polk, but against the democratic administration of Mr. Van Buren, which for the effrontery of its representations exceeds if possible those made against Mr. Polk.

He says:

"How stood the facts on that day? (the 30th, 1842.) We had actually incurred a national debt of more than $20,000,000 that very time, under the operation of a lower tariff than 20 per cent. and that, too, with the aid of all the land fund, and bank stock and bank dividends besides. Our revenue had sunk so low that the credit of the country was, at that very moment, in the most miserable condition. We had borrowed money on credit till foreigners would not lend us another dollar, and in our own market the 6 per cent. certificates of the loan redeemable in 20 years, could not be sold to any considerable amount, for any thing like par value. We had approached the very verge of national bankruptcy, and but for the Whig revolution of 1840, which had elected a Whig Congress to decide our fate, we should at that moment have been in imminent peril of national repudiation."

And again:

"Although they (the democrats) continued in power from the passage of that law until the year 1841, they never attempted, in a single instance, to provide either by protective legislation or by any executive regulation for any mode of assessing duties on the basis of valuation, nor did they attempt to pass a law raising the duties, prospectively, after the 30th of June, 1842, to the real wants of the government, although they knew, as we all through the whole session of 1840-1, as we know now, one or both these measures must

to be prospectively adopted to save the government from the danger of bankruptcy."

Here is an attempt to induce the belief that in consequence of the neglect or default of the democratic administration of Mr. Van Buren the country had been run in debt, and brought to bankruptcy. Now let us examine the facts. I hold in my hand a copy of a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, dated May 19, 1843, in which the whole debt of the government on the 4th of March, 1841, the day when Mr. Van Buren went out of office, is put down at $8,341,555 70, which after deducting debts assumed by the government for the cities of the District of Columbia, redeemed treasury notes, and other improper items, was in reality but a little over *five millions* of dollars.

Nor had the credit of the Government at any time been doubted or impaired during Mr. Van Buren's administration. He had never required a *loan*, and had only issued some five millions of Treasury notes. These notes, the only marketable debt of the Government at that time, though drawing only *five* per cent interest, always passed at par and above it; and it was not until the 22d of March, 1842, more than a year after the Whig administration came into power, that they sunk below it. Then and for some time afterwards, it is true, that the credit of the Government sunk so low that Treasury notes drawing *six* per cent interest were at a discount, and no one would take the Government loans at any price. The cause of this was plain. The Whigs had been in power more than a year—had held one entire session of Congress—had squandered the money of the government by making large and improper appropriations, and by distributing it among the States—had provided no mode of raising adequate revenue, no tariff, to supply their extravagance and waste. They had falsified all their promises of retrenchment, and had exerted all their energies in passing "bankrupt laws," and in making Banks and Fiscal Agents, and devising plans to alter the Constitution and destroy the whole character of the Government.

In the midst of this reckless career of squandering the public money and neglecting to provide for the public wants, it was, that the credit of the government fell. And it did fall; and never would have risen again, had not Mr. Tyler in part checked Mr Clay and his associates in their profligate career, and the people come up in their might, as they did in 1842, and elect a majority of Democrats to Congress and the State Legislatures, and thus save the country, its credit and its institutions, from the destructive hands that in the madness of 1840 had got unholy possession of the Government.

What effrontery then is it not for Mr. Clayton to impute the fallen credit of the Government to the Democratic party, when it did not fall until more than a year after the Whig party came into power? Nor is it less effrontery for him to impute neglect of the interests of the country upon the democrats for not passing a new tariff act in view of a deficient revenue, when his own party in Congress went on for a year and a half under a more deficient revenue, distributing the public money, and increasing the public debt, and leaving untouched the whole tariff question. When they did enact one, I have already shown how it was done.

I have said the public debt left by Mr. Van Buren's administration was about five millions of dollars. On the 4th of March, 1843, the day on which the Whig Congres expired, the Secretary of the Treasury stated to Congress the debt of the Government at $27,394,261 13, making an increase of the public debt during these two years of Whig economy, retrenchment and reform, of over TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars.

There is much more of this speech of Mr. Clayton's, that is equally void of truth and fairness, but I have already extended my remarks too far and must stop. In conclusion permit me to say to Mr. Clayton and his friends, if in anything I have said, he or they shall think I have done him or them injustice, I am ready to meet him before the people of Delaware, and discuss not only Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay on the Tariff, but Mr. Dallas and Mr. Frelinghuysen, and all other men and measures that have divided, or do, or may divide the two parties; and notwithstanding all his professions of the disinterested anxiety of himself and party to get "*Bread*" for the "Laborers" of the country, I think I can show very clearly that the real object of all their exertions is to get the "*loaves and fishes*" and OFFICES FOR THEMSELVES.

POROSITY OF THE SKIN.—From microscopic observation it has been computed that the skin is perforated with 1000 holes in a square inch. If the whole surface of the human body be estimated at 16 square feet, it must contain no fewer than 2,304,000 pores.

The New York Republic mentions a large Mass Meeting of Whigs convened at the Sing Sing State Prison. We would not be surprised to hear that some of them had met there again before long!

BEAR'S LIBEL PROSECUTION.—The suits for libel instituted by the "Buckeye Blacksmith," against the editors of the Democratic Press and Jefferson Democrat, published at Reading, were IGNORED by the Grand Jury, on the 6th instant—Buckeye to BEAR the costs.

FARMERS' REMEMBER that Henry Clay says that

"AGRICULTURE NEEDS NO PROTECTION."

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

"Pledged but to TRUTH, to LIBERTY, and LAW, No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe."

WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R. 18, 1844.

Eisenbise & Walters,
EDITORS' AND PROPRIETORS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
FOR CONGRESS.
CAPT. JOSEPH HENDERSON
OF MIFFLIN CO.
For Assembly,
JAMES BURNS.
For Prothonotary.
JOHN R. M'DOWELL.
For Commissioner,
GEORGE BELL.

☞ We hope no one will fail to read the Hon. Charles Brown's speech, in this day's paper. It is a masterly exposition of federal falsehood and misrepresentation.—We consider this document a valuable one, as it exposes, upon the authority of *the record*, all the charges that the Federal party make against Mr. Polk on the Tariff question. We repeat that we hope every democrat will read it, and then lend it to his neighbor.

Democratic Rally at McVeytown.

A Democratic meeting is to be held at McVeytown, on 28th inst. A general invitation is extended to the Democracy of the whole county to join in with them on the occasion.' A preparatory meeting was held, at which WM. SWARTZ presided and G. M. Bowman acted as Secretary. After an eloquent speech from Dr. Reynolds, the meeting appointed a committee of 50 to make arrangements, headed by J. A. Steel, Esq., as chairman. They appointed several other committees. The committee of invitation have published a Call we will insert in the Republican, so that it will be circulated by it on Saturday. We throw ourselves upon the generosity of our McVeytown friends, and believe that our motives will be duly appreciated. We are crowded for room, owing to the great length of Mr. Brown's admirable speech on the Tariff, or we would have cheerfully inserted the proceedings of the meeting entire and the call this week. It is also well to state here that the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN is *confidently* expected there, as he has started upon a tour through the State, and will be at Hollidaysburg a few days previous.

VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!

The State of MAINE, which went for the Coons in 1840, like Louisana and Indiana, has wheeled about and gone for the Democrats by

10,000!

The coons have *almost* got a victory in the old Federal State of Vermont. Their average majority in that state is about 12,000. In 1840 it was 15 *thousand*.—This year it is 15 *hundred*. Ominious!

Township Meetings.

POLK, DALLAS, SHUNK, HENDERSON & BURNS.

The Democracy of little Mifflin are wide awake. On Tuesday evening the 10th inst, we attended a meeting of our Granville friends, at Mr. Samuel Ceever's school house, which was respectable both in point of numbers and appearance. Addresses were delivered by S. S. WOODS, Esq., and Mr. J. A. BANKS, in a very able manner.

On Saturday last a very large meeting was held at Reedsville, in Brown township, and addressed by Col. PARKER, of Juniata and Captain HENDERSON, both of whom done honor to the cause. At this meeting there were from 4 to 500.

On Tuesday evening a large meeting was held in Derry township, at Mr. Albright's school house, which was addressed by E. PANKS, Esq, Mr. MCDONALD, a Blacksmith, and S. S. WOODS, Esq. These speeches exposed the dangerous tendencies of federalism in a clear and forcible manner. Several other township meetings have been held, and others are in contemplation. There will be one held in Greenwood on Saturday, and another at Allenville on Wednesday next. The Democratic watchfire burns brightly in little Mifflin, and notwithstading the boasting and bragging of the federalists *before* the election that they will carry Mifflin county, we can assure our friends that they can't begin to do it. These 'pig sucking' liars will get a worse thrashing than they ever got before. Mark that!

Democratic Meeting.

Menno tp. for the whole Ticket.

At a meeting of the democracy of Menno township held at the house of Amos Smoker, in Allenville, on Saturday the 14th of September 1844.

On motion, Major William Wilson, was called to the chair and John Fleming, Esq. James McGriger, and George Rakerd, Vice Presidents. Andrew Wise, Jr. Secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were reported and *unanimously* adopted.

Whereas, we had considered ourselves aggrieved by our claims for Representative not meeting with that support which we thought we were justly entitled to. Yet after mature consideration and with a view to promote the harmony of the party, and feeling conscious our grievances will be redressed hereafter, and knowing the present candidate to be an enterprising, intelligent man, and one who is universally respected and esteemed and who is in every respect worthy our support, and feeling that "union and harmony" is essential in the present crisis and discord is dangerous to the interests of our party, therefore.

Resolved, that it shall not be found in our ranks.

Resolved, that we will unite heart and hand in sustaining the present nominations.

Resolved, that we will use all fair and honorable means to elect the ticket, the whole ticket.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the "Lewistown Republican."

WILLIAM WILSON, President.

John Fleming, James McGriger, George Rakerd, } Vice Preridents.

Andrew Wise, Secretary.

The Savannah Republican, the leading Clay paper in Georgia says:

"We DENY that Mr. CLAY, or the whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, ask for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF."

On Thursday morning last, Mrs. PRICE, consort of Mr. Isaac Price, of Derry township, aged about 40 years.

She has gone to that narrow tenement appointed for all the living.

"Senseless and cold
She lies: while all she loved, unheard, unseen,
Mourn round her."

List of Causes

For trial at the SPECIAL COURT, October 21, 1844.

J. Dickson who survived Maclay	vs James Kinshoe
John Oliver Jr's heirs	vs Smith and Robison
Jane Reed	vs Alexander Reed's Exrs.
James Browns Admrs.	vs John Browns Admrs.
E. L. Benedict	vs Hogle & Fichorn et al
Jane Reed	vs Alexander Reeds Exrs.
E. L. Benedict	vs Saml. Maclays Admrs.
James Baily	vs A Gardner
Robt. Gambles Admrs.	vs Wm Browns Exrs.
John McMonigle for John Brown	vs William McMonigle
Bank of Lewistown for G Carpenter	vs T. J Hyneman
James McClintic	vs William Smith
Commonwealth Ex Rela of D. Milliken	vs Weaver and Townsend
Samuel L Scott	vs David Rittenhouse
J J Cunningham for D Jenkins	vs Michael Seachrist
J Dickson &c for R. Alexander	vs David Milliken
C Caufman for A. Souls	vs Samuel Brown
J and J Potter	vs G W Patterson
W B. Johnston	vs W Browns surviving Ex
John McDowel and Jas McNitt Guardians &c	vs Jas Longwell et al
Harrisburg Saving Institution	vs John Norris jr
Conrad Hicks	vs William Smith
Isaac Fisher	vs Joseph Milliken et al
Wm Browns Exrs	vs John Norris Exrs
John Bowers Admr	vs Stephen Hinds Admr.
Joseph Trimbles Admr	vs Andrew Mayes
Snevely for Elder	vs Duncan and Norris
Calvin Pierce	vs James McCoy
Joseph Alexander	vs James Alexander
John Wicks	vs William Kean
Henry Wicks	vs William Kean
Commonwealth for John McLanahans Admrs	vs Stonecroad and Milliken
Same for Same	vs Stephen Hinds Admr
Centre and Kishacoquilas Turnpike	vs Francis Boggs
George Fasick	vs Wm Thompson
W Beals for J Potter & co	vs Benjamin Strunk & co.
Same for Same	vs Wm Strunks Admr
Jos Rothrock and wife	vs Stephen Kishler
Joseph Hagertys Exrs	vs Wm Potters Admr
Thos Duncan for use &c	vs A B Norris Esq
Francis McCoy	vs Wm Browns Exrs
Same	vs John Norris Exrs
Elizabeth McConachy	vs David Lusks Admr
David Hamaker	vs Martin Gates
Winket for Comfort and Mathews	vs Adam Greer
Martha Johnston	vs David Stuarts Exrs
W B Norris	vs David Grahams Exrs
Anthony Souls	vs W J Mccoy
Jannett Durno	vs John Gayton et al
J and M Criswell	vs J W. Burbridge & co
Joseph Davis	vs John Norris Exrs
Sarah Taylor	vs Joseph A Bell
Jos Alexander for use &c	vs Davis and Alexander
Jas Potter Jr and co	vs William McKee
A Sterrett for J and J Potter and colfelt	vs John Norris Exrs
J and J Potter and colfelt for use	vs James E Johnson

JOHN R. McDOWELL, Prothonotary.

Prothonotarys Office, Lewistown Sept 18, 1844.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Derry township, on the 11th ult., a Red Steer, with a white face, supposed to be about 3 years old—no other mark recognized. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

PHILIP ROTHROCK.

September 18, 1844—88-3t

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting held about 3 or 4 miles Lewistown, on the lands of Mr. WM. MITCHELL, in Dry Valley, to commence on the 27th September. The ministers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are affectionataly invited to attend.

G. G. BROOKE.

God Save the Commonwealth.

Notice—General Election.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth' approved the 2d day of July, A. D, 1839. I JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, Penna., do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a General election will be held in said county of Mifflin on the second Tuesday (8th) of October, 1844, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person as Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Centre, Huntingdon and Juniata, to fill the office of *M*ember of Congress of the United States, to represent in the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States, the seventeenth congressional district in Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of *M*ifflin, Centre, Juniata and Huntingdon.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives to represent the county of Mifflin in the house of representatives of Pennsylvahia.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, within the county of Mifflin are as follows, to wit:—

The Electors of Wayne Township, and the Borough of Newton Hamilton are to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The Electors of Oliver township to meet at the house of Mrs. Catharine Lusk in McVeytown.

The Electors of the borough of McVeytown to meet at the Union school house in said borough.

The Electors of Granville township are to meet at the public house formerly occupied by T J Hyneman in the borough of Lewistown.

The Electors of Menno township are to meet at the house of Amos Smoker in Allenville, in said township.

The Electors of Union township are to meet at the house occupied last year by Jacob Sagner in said township.

The Electors of Brown township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by A. Greer (now R Furey) in said township.

The Electors of Armagh township to meet at the house formerly occupied by James Longwell in Perryville in said township.

The Electors of Decatur township are to meet at the house of David Matthersbaugh in said township.

The Electors of Derry township are to meet at the court house in the borough of Lewistown.

And by an act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, the borough of Lewistown was divided into two Wards and each ward to compose an election district. The Electors of the East Ward will meet at the court house and vote at the window of the Commissioners' office.

The Electors of the West Ward will meet at the same place and vote at the window of the Sheriff's office in said court house in said borough.

I also make known and give no-tice, as in and by the 13th section of the Election Law I am directed, That every person, except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the U. States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned office or otherwise, a subordinate office or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary or Executive department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; And also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office there to be voted for.

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly entitled "an Act relating to Executions and for other purposes," passed and approved 16th April 1840, it is enacted that the "13th section shall not be construed to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any General or Special election in this Commonwealth.

I also hereby give notice to the Electors that a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorising the erection of a Poor House in the county of Mifflin for the employment &c. of the poor of said county; but before the same shall be erected &c. it is provided that a vote be taken at the next General Election, by the electors of said county for or against such an institution—See the Act, published in all the newspapers in the said county.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the court house in the borough of Lewistown on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.—Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend

Also, that in the 81st section of said act, it is enacted that "when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of Representatives of the United States or of this commonwealth, the judges of the election in each county having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks; and one of the judges shall take charge of the such certificate and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election," being for the present year, on Tuesday the 15th of October next, at Brown's Mills in Mifflin county, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges of the aforesaid congressional district.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Also, that in the 1st section of the act of Assembly, entitled 'an Act to reduce the expenses and provide for the election of the Board of Canal Commissioners,' passed April 18th, 1843, it is enacted 'that at the next annual election, the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth shall vote for three persons as canal commissioners, who shall perform all the duties now enjoined by law upon the canal commissioners of this commonwealth; the persons so elected shall decide by drawing from a box, ballots numbered one, two, and three, which of them shall hold his office one, which two and which three years; the commissioner who shall draw the ballot numbered three, shall hold his office three years; he who shall draw the ballot numbered two, shall hold his office two years; and the other shall hold his office one year; on the second Tuesday in October in each year thereafter, there shall be elected one person as canal commissioner who shall hold his office three years; the elections of canal commissioners shall be conducted by the officers authorized by law to conduct the general elections in the several election districts; a return of the votes given for said office shall be made to the secretary of the commonwealth in the manner now provided for the transmission of returns of the election of representatives; the secretary of the commonwealth, on the receipt of all the returns, shall notify the persons so elected, who shall enter upon their duties on the second Tuesday in January succeeding their election; if any vacancy shall occur in said board, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall appoint a suitable person to supply the vacancy until the next general election, when a person shall be elected for the unexpired term of him whose death, resignation or removal, shall have caused a vacancy.

Given under my hand at my office in Lewistown the 4th day of September, A D. 1844. JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff of Mifflin county.

Sep 4 44 te

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 29th day of April, 1844, entitled "an Act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania canal and railroad company," I JOHN STONEROAD, Sheriff of the county of Mifflin, do hereby give notice to the qualified electors of said county, that an opportunity will be afforded them, on the 2d Tuesday of October, (which will be the 8th of said month,) at their respective places of holding general elections, of voting for or against the sale of the main line of the Pennsylvadia canal and rail road, as is provided in the following section of said act:—

SECTION 30. That so much of this act as relates to the sale of certain of the public works, shall not go into operation unless approved by a majority of the people, in the manner following, to wit:—That at the next general election, the qualified voters of this commonwealth, or as many of them as choose to do so, shall deposite in the ballot boxes, at the usnal times and places provided by law, separate ballots, endorsed "main line," with the words "for the sale of the main line," upon them, or "against the sale of the main line," as their opinions may be; That these votes shall be counted, returned and published, in like manner as the votes for canal commissioners are now provided to be; and if a majority of the votes cast at the said general election, pursuant to this act, be "for the sale of the main line," then within ten days after the publication of the votes by the proper authority, the commissioners named in the section shall proceed to execute this act, in manner and form as is herein provided; but if a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid, be "against the sale of the main line," then, so much of the act as applies to the sale of the main line shall be null and void."

The return judges to meet at the court house, in the borough of Lewistown, on Friday the 11th of October, 1844.

Given under my hand at my office in Lewistown, the 4th day of September, A. D, 1844. JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff.

Sep 4 44 te

CHEAPER than the cheapest!!—The subscriber will open at his store room, on Main street, early next week, the following goods:

30 cases of DRY GOODS, of every kind and quality.

3 bales CARPETING.

Also—BOOTS and SHOES of every description. I have purchased the above goods very low, and will sell them cheaper than they have ever been offered in this place. SAMUEL TAYLOR.

August 28, 1844. 34tf

W. D. McVEY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Mifflin county, and attend *promptly* to all professional business entrusted to his care.

McVeytown, April 22, 19tf

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Derry township, a red [illegible] with white spots, about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take him away.

JOSEPH KELLY

Aug 28 44 3t 3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on

Saturday, the 12th day of October

next, at 1 o'clock P. M., all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of the heirs of Maj. John Shaver, dec'd, Samuel Shaver, Andrew Pollock's heirs and others, containing containing

176 Acres,

more or less, about 140 of which are cleared, about 20 of which are in meadow thereon erected, a large log

Dwelling House,

a LOG BARN, and a spring house, and two Apple Orchards thereon, late the real estate of Col. William Postlethwait, dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

By the Court,
JOHN REED, Clerk.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale by

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,
THOMAS POSTLETHWAIT,
Executors.

Aug 28 44 3t ts

WOOD! WOOD!

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the borough of Lewistown, up to the first day of October next, for the delivery of fifty cords of good sound OAK WOOD, in lots of five and ten cords, to be corded at the public school buildings when delivered. Those persons wishing to propose, will hand in their proposals on or before that day to Mr. Moses Montgomery.

By order of the Board of School Directors
MOSES MONTGOMERY,
President.

HENRY EISENBISE, Sec'y.
Lewistown, Aug. 28, td

Auditors' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, to audit the account of Samuel W. Taylor, Jacob King, and Solomon King, will meet at the Lewistown Hotel, on the 24th of September next, of which all persons interested will take notice.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
JAMES PARKER,
JAMES POTTER, Jr. } Aud'rs.

Aug 28 44 3t td

Special Court for Mifflin co.

Public notice is hereby given to all parties and persons interested, that a special Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, &c. will be held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, on the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of all issues, bills of indictment, &c. depending in any of the said courts, of which all persons and parties interested will take natice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Honorable Thomas Burnside, nearest resident President Judge, &c.

JOHN R. McDOWELL, Proth'y.

Aug 14 44.

NOTICE.—Estate of James McDowell Sr. deceased.

TAKE notice that the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of James McDowell, Sr. of Wayne tp. dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.

Newton, Hamilton, July 31 44.

COMING again.—A splendid lot of New and seasonable

GOODS

has just been received at the New Store in Dr. Ard's new house opposite the Bank, where they will be sold at very moderate profits. No charge for showing goods, and no grumbling if people dont think proper to buy—therefore dont hesitate to give us a call.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Lewistown September 4 44 3tf

Orphans' Court Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, held at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in and for said county on the 9th day of August A. D. 1844,—there will be sold on the premises of John Utley, late of Wayne township, deceased, by public vendue or outcry on

Monday the 14th day of October, next,

the undivided half part of a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Wayne township in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Scheaffer, John McNear, and others, with a LOG HOUSE and other improvements thereon erected, about 30 acres cleared, containing in the whole tract 60 acres, more or less.

The conditions of sale are—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest, and to be secured with bond and mortgage, &c.

JOHN PURCELL, Adm'r.

J. R. Crawford, Clerk O. C.

Sep 4 ts

WOOD.—Will some of our country friends bring us a few loads of good wood, as soon as possible.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That James Brisbin, Samuel Barr, and John Fleming, or their successors, commissioners of the county of Mifflin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to determine upon and purchase such real estate as they shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Mifflin county; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyance therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Mifflin county, to be filed in his office, and at the next general election, the qualified electors shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county, to be directors of the poor and of the house of employment, for the county of Mifflin, for the ensuing year; and the judges of the election of said county, shall immediately, on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals, the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors, of their being elected; and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the said county, on Monday of November next ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes —the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second, at the expiration of the second year; of the third, at the expiration of the third year—so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may serve for three years; and one third may be chosen annually.

SECTION 2. Every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall, within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation, which any justice of the peace of the said county is hereby authorised to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for the said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be collected by the directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorised to administer an oath or affirmation in any case when it shall become necessary in relation to the duties of the office.

SECTION 3. The said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, whatsoever, relative to the poor of Mifflin, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title, of the "directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Mifflin;" and by that name shall, and may receive, take and hold, any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars; and any goods and chattels, whatsoever, of the gift, alienation or bequest, of any person or persons, whatsoever; to purchase, take and hold, any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use and accommodation of the poor of said county; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with full and sufficient security, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, for the payment and delivery over to his successor in office, of all moneys, notes, bonds, book accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his custody and possession; and the said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; to bind out apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one years; if females, at or before the age of eighteen years:—*Provided*, That no child shall be for a longer time than until he arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than a farmer: *And provided*, In all cases, the person to whom they are bound, be required to give the child at least three months' schooling in each year: *Provided, also*, That no child shall be bound without the limits of the State; and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are herein not granted or supplied, and the directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

SECTION 4. The said directors, as soon as may be after their election and organization, as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands and buildings, of erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year, whereupon, the county commissioners of the said county, shall, and they are hereby authorised and required to increase the county tax by one-fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or the credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in instalments with interest, out of the county taxes: *Provided always*, That if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid or such part of it as may deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax to be paid by the county treasurer, to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor, by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of said county, with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected, the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors, by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, tender an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules and regulations, as are by law directed, relating to the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall, at least once in every year, lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children bound out by them to apprentice ship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters, mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall, at all times, when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visiters as shall, from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys, payable and receivable by the said corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by, or to them.

SECTION 6. As soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notice shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said county of Mifflin, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships to said house of employment; which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the cost of all future maintenance, except in cases where by sickness, or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal, to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such times as he or she may be in a situation to be removed; and then convey the said pauper, and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors at a reasonable allowance

SECTION 7. The said directors shall, from time to time receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief, or shall have gained a legal settlement in said county of Mifflin, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace, directed to any constable of the said county of Mifflin, or to the overseers of the proper township of any other county of this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorised, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, The expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the said county of Mifflin.

SECTION 8. The said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the government and support of the poor, and houses of employment aforesaid, and the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, The same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State, or of the United States; *And provided, also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of common pleas for the time being, of the county of Mifflin, and shall received the approbation of the same.

SECTION 9. A quorum of the said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said house of employment, at least once in every month and visit the tapartments and see that the poor are comfortably supported; and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 10. The said directors shall, each of them, receive for their services annually, the sum of twenty dollars, to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

SECTION 11. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided by the third section of this act, to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected, as if no vacancy had happened.

SECTION 12. All claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect as if this act had not passed; and when the same may have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships in the county of Mifflin, shall be paid over to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein.

SECTION 13. As soon as the poor of the county of Mifflin shall have been removed to the house of employment of the said county, and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the said county, shall from henceforth be abolished

SECTION 14. The powers confered and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor, in and by "An Act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships within this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes," are hereby confered and imposed on the supervisors of the highways in the said county of Mifflin; and that the justices of the peace, and sheriff within the said county, are hereby required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of the highways, the aforesaid fines forfeitures and penalties within the time, and in the manner prescribed by the said act, for the payment thereof in other counties to the overseers of the poor, and give notice of the receipt thereof to the said supervisors, within the time and in the manner aforesaid; and that for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by the said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff in the said county, shall be subject to all fines, penalties and forfeitures, to which the justices and sheriffs in other counties are by the said act subject or liable.

SECTION 15. The commissioners of the said county are hereby authorised and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this act, the expenses incured by them in the performance of their duty; and also to pay to each of the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services during the time they are employed in erecting any building or buildings aforesaid: *Provided*, That the same shall not, including the annual sum allowed them by this act, exceed fifty dollars for any one year.

SECTION 16. So much of the laws of this commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and are hereby repealed, so far as they effect the county of Mifflin.

SECTION 17. That the sheriff of the said county shall in due time notify the said commissioners of their appointment, and when and where they shall meet for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which meeting shall be as near the centre of the county as possible.

SECTION 18. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Mifflin county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors for the several townships and boroughs at the next general election, to receive tickets either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "poor house," and in the inside "for a poor house," or "against a poor house," and if it shall appear upon casting up the votes in the different districts at the court house, on the same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a poor house, then the foregoing act to take effect; but if a majority of votes be found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby null and void.

SECTION 19. And the sheriff of Mifflin county shall cause to be published this act in all the newspapers printed in said county, at least six weeks previous to the next general election, the expense of which is to be paid out of the county treasury.

JAS. K. SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. BIGLER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-seventh day of April; one thousand eight hundred and forty-four. DAVID R. PORTER.

JOHN STONEROAD,
Sheriff of Mifflin county.

Sheriff's Office, Lewistown, August 28th, 1844. 6t

NOW THE TEETH.
Dr. S. F. GREEN.
RESIDENT DENTIST.

Informs his friends that he has just got home from Philadelphia, and brought with him some new Instruments and a fine assortment of TEETH, which he is able, ready and willing to insert on the latest & most improved plans. Plugging done low to suit the times.

Lewistown, June 12, 1844.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator with the will annexed, &c. of Wm. McCay, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, offers at private sale, the following mentioned real estate of the said dec'd, viz

3 Frame Dwelling Houses.

and LOTS of GROUND, fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road, at the west end of said town.

Also—**Four Fields** or out lots, containing from two to three acres each, in the best order for agricultural purposes and two of them from lying on the turnpike and their nearness to the main conductor of the water-works and other advantages, are most eligibly situated for the erection of steam manufactories or private dwellings.

The terms of sale and any other information persons wishing to purchase may desire will be given by Ephraim Banks, Esq.

DAVID McCAY,
adm'r &c. of Wm. McCay, Esq. dec'd.

Nov. 15-43.

NOTICE
To the Farmers of Mifflin, and adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated SWEEP POWER and THRASHING MACHCINES at the Foundry of John R. Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability, and being made in a workmanlike manner, and the general satisfaction it has given the farmers who have purchase dmy machines, induces me to hope that I shall still receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to me. I have now on hand a number of new machines, of the best materials and and good workmanship, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favor me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

NOBLE NORTON.

Refer to JOHN R. WEEKS.
ARTHUR B. LONG.
Lewistown, Aug 9-43-tf

DRUG DY STUFFS PAINTS, &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh an general assortment of drugs &c., amongd which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shell lac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal, Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c..

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike, Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops, Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13, 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms, but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconvenience. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health and happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimonials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting themorbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever, jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilions vomiting, dyspepsia; &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists would promote their best interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville
Jan. 4th, 1842.

JOB-PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
at this Office.

CURE FOR THE GRIPPE.
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold. At first you complain of having a Cold. which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and mattter spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with thehopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your healthmay be secured and time and money saved.

August 9th, 1843.

Protection Against
LOSS BY FIRE!

The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company

being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the past session, and fully organized and in operation under the following board of Managers, viz:—Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakley, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates and the many advantages this kind of insurance has over any other:

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company, and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the company and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applyng for insurance, must give his premium note for the cheapest class, at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000—for which he will have to pay $2.50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more, unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hand will cover, and then no more will be required on the premium note than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated upon the same principles.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places, to attend to insurances, and any person wishing to apply immediately, can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*
A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

JOHN HAMILTON, Agent,
Lewistown.

May 29th, 1844.

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the varion sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known snd used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a yearto keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room hat it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. Inshort it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted. They have purchasee the Patent right for the counties of Mifflid Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewistown Dec. 1841.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

The subscriber having leased the Brick Yard at the West end of Lewistown, formerly known as Beerly's Brick Yard, and is now prepared to manufacture Brick of all kinds, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce, Builders and others can be accomodated by calling on JACOB BEARLY

mh 27 tf Agent for Jacob Lotz

INSURANCE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties. Building of brick and stone will also be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country, no damage can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns.

The following are the terms of insurance,

ANNUALLY.

Mills, stone or brick, from	¾ to 1	per cent
" frame,	" 1 to 1¼	"
Woollen factories stone	1¾	"
" frame	1½	"
Dwelling houses, brick or stone per $100 00	50	cents
" frame	¾ to 1	per cent
Stores brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
" frame	¾ to 1	"
Taverns frame	1	"
" brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
Stables & barns, brick or stone	¾	"
" " frame	1¼	"

PERPETUALLY.

Brick or stone dwellings	2½ to 3	per cent
" " Stores	3 to 2½	"
" " Taverns	3¾ to 4	"
" " Mills	8 to 10	"

Apply by letter or otherwise to

R. C. HALE.

Lewistown, Jy17'44tf,

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

On the first day of April 1844.

While the steam brig Enterprize was plying in the waters of Jackscreek, some of the connecting rods gave way and threw the vessel into danger, (as was was generally predicted.) *But the biler didn't bust, you will find the metal of a different* NATURE—IT STRETCHES. So we rigged up our vessel in less than no time, and we are now ready for business a *leetle* cheaper than ever.

I will now sell at the mills at the following prices:

Common frame stuff under 22ft long, pine or hemlock	$1 10 p 100ft.
6 by 6 under 20ft long	85
From 22 to 35ft long	1 40
Common oak lumber	1 10
Good oak	1 15
¾ boards	87½
Shingling lath and common fencing pales	44
5000ft to one bill	35
Plastering lath 3ft long	18¾ p 100
3½	22½
4	25
4 to 5	30

Hauling to town from 12½ to 15 cents per 100ft.

The lumber in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th items will be counted inch measure—lumber less than 3 by 4 will be counted running measure. The above rates will be charged on bills handed in after the 10th instant, and a common order must be drawn or endorsed on the back of the bill, signed by the person who is to pay, with their terms of payment, when the lumber is wanted, and where it is to be left. Leave the bills at the Post Office, they will be attended to.

In all cases bills must be dated and written with a pen.

The very shortest lengths of lumber is preferable—give none on your bills double length. Some deduction will be made on sawed rails for fencing.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Jackscreek Mills April 10th 1842.

LOOK HERE
JOSEPH M COGLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Bookseller and Stationer
—ooo—

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Cogley & McCay, and in addition to said stock has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, and Vestings of the latest and newest style, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, with a splendid assortment of Trimmings for Tailors. Also, all kinds of Military Trimmings, suitable for officers' uniforms. Together with a large assortment of Made up Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Roundabouts, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts and Undershirts. His

BOOK ESTABLISHMENT

consists of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Music Books, Annuals and Almanacks for 1844, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Toy-books, &c, with a general assortment of Stationery, all of which he will sell low for cash or approved acceptances.

JOS. M. COGLEY.

N. B.—J. M. C. still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and has just received the newest Fashions from the cities, and is prepared to execute all orders in that line in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the state. J. M. C.

October 18, 1843

DAVID SUNDERLAND,
MARBLE MASON,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the business at the corner of Third and Valley streets, Lewistown, where he has constantly on hand

Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.

All kinds of plain and ornamental work executed with neatness.

Marble Work for Dwelling Houses or Stores done on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country attended to with accuracy and despatch.

July 12th 1843.